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describe the scope of the work. Its chief value lies in the fact that it has brought these things into one view for the reader. It cannot be said to be an adequate history of Reconstruction during the period covered, for very little is said of the bearing and effects of the theories and plans in actual operation upon the people most intimately concerned. Such accounts must be written from the point of view of the states reconstructed, and must give the effects produced there, as well as the hopes and fears, the benevolent intentions and malevolent inventions, of the makers and administrators of the plans. Until such accounts have been written it will be difficult, not to say impossible, for any history of the United States to give a fair and adequate treatment of our political and social history from 1862 to 1877.

DAVID Y. THOMAS.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780.

By EDWARD MCCRADY. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1901. — 899 pp.

The third volume of McCrady's admirable work on the history of South Carolina, of which the first two volumes have already been reviewed in this QUARTERLY, contains a detailed account of all that happened in the state during the eventful years from 1775 to 1780. The points on which new light has been thrown more particularly are: the capture of the powder vessels in 1775 and the aid given to the forces about Boston through the much-needed ammunition thus secured, the explanation of the reasons why the Germans and the Scotch-Irish of the up country opposed the patriotic party and the part played by the partisan bands in bringing the war to a successful termination.

It is impossible to understand the internal politics of South Carolina without taking into account the fact that the state has been split into two opposing sections from the beginning. This circumstance helps to explain the lack of unanimity at the breaking out of the Revolution and the fierce partisan strife that followed. The German and Scotch-Irish people in the back country were not affected by the questions at issue, as were the tide-water planters. The latter had denied them the franchise, representation, the advantages of local courts and local administration of any sort. Therefore the stamp tax had not aroused the opposition among them that it had elsewhere. There were no courts to issue legal documents that

required the stamps. In the same way, the tax on tea, glass, paper and painters' materials did not touch them, for they imported little or nothing. They were land-locked and had to make what they needed, with very few exceptions. As for the theory of representative government, it could hardly be expected that they would enter into a war with England on that account, when they had been denied any kind of representation in the colonial government by the very men who were loudest in their complaints against the mother country. The Germans, in particular, had other grounds for remaining faithful to the king. Many had owed allegiance to him as the Elector of Hanover before they came to America. He had given them an abundance of fertile lands and a larger measure of liberty than they had ever enjoyed in the fatherland. This accounts for the unusually large number of royalists in South Carolina and for their intense loyalty to the king, after they had once been aroused by the barbarous punishments inflicted upon some of their number by the patriotic mobs. In the fierce fratricidal struggle that followed, the guerrilla leaders and their followers received a training which counted heavily against the British regulars when they invaded the state and by their atrocities drove the neutrals into joining with these partisans.

The author has taken the greatest interest in the guerrilla bands and their famous leaders — Marion, Sumter, Pickens and Davie. He sees the work they did from a new point of view and is disposed to give them even more credit than has usually been accorded these intrepid men. He shows what an effective fighting force they were, when left to pursue their own methods. Nearly every great disaster that befell the state during the war he traces to the incapacity of the officers and troops sent to their aid. If the evidence on both sides has been fairly presented, he certainly has made out a strong case for the South Carolina patriots. He intimates that the final defeat of Cornwallis was due not so much to Greene's masterful retreating campaign as to the work of the partisan bands, done before that general took command in the South. However, since this campaign is to be discussed in the next volume, it is hardly fair to infer what the author will say from a few hints thrown out in this part of his work. The summary found in the tables on pages 850 to 853 is suggestive. In the year 1780 there were thirty-four engagements fought in South Carolina. In eight of these battles the continental troops assisted and the losses were :

	KILLED AND WOUNDED	PRISONERS	TOTAL
American	1470	6907	8337
British	616	31	647

In the other twenty-six battles, fought by the partisan bands alone, the losses were :

Americans	497	320	817
British	1200	1286	2486

This would certainly indicate a very much greater efficiency of the partisan leaders and their bands. It confirms the general observation that guerrilla bands on their own ground have a decided advantage in fighting the regulars of an invading force and, of course, constitute a much more troublesome enemy than larger bodies of unseasoned troops massed at one point.

WM. A. SCHAPER.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

The Transit of Civilization from England to America in the Seventeenth Century. By EDWARD EGGLESTON. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1901. — viii, 314 pp.

This is the second volume of Dr. Eggleston's *History of Life in the United States*. Like the first, it is made up of a series of essays prepared with great industry, well written and entertaining. Dr. Eggleston has been a student of colonial life for many years and has collected masses of information of all kinds on subjects connected with the culture history of colonial America. He is planning to deal with other colonies in succeeding volumes, a fact to which reference is made in this work (pp. 199, 313).

The essays herein contained treat of the following subjects: "The Mental Outfit of the Early Colonists"; "Medical Notions at the Period of Settlement"; "Mother English, Folk Speech, Folk Lore, and Literature"; "Weights and Measures of Conduct"; "Land and Labor in the Early Colonies." Each chapter is divided into sections and followed by an "Elucidation" containing a kaleidoscopic assortment of notes, lengthy, discursive and often bewildering, treating of all sorts and conditions of subjects — such as potable gold, the swallow myth and infant baptism — and bringing to light a host of queer books and queerer notions. Some of the notes, it must be confessed, sound a little overlearned and seem to be afflicted with what Dr. Eggleston says he has tried to avoid, a "paroxysm of citations" (p. 47).

The essays themselves are interesting and readable; that on "Mother English" is delightful; but they do not rise above the level of essays, either in form or character. There is no attempt to work